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| **Topic area:**  Criminal Psychology – Why do people become criminals? | Done. | EOTT RAG | Revision checklist  RAG. |
| I can use positive and negative reinforcement to explain criminality |  |  |  |
| I can use positive and negative punishment to explain criminality |  |  |  |
| I can use the concept of primary and secondary reinforcers to explain criminality. |  |  |  |
| I can use the ARRMI model and vicarious reinforcement to explain criminality. |  |  |  |
| I can use Eysenck personality theory to explain criminality. |  |  |  |
| I can explain the different personality types: Extraversion, Introversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism |  |  |  |
| I can give the AIMS, Hypothesis, procedure results and conclusion of the Charlton et al (2000) study and the Bandura et al (1961) study. |  |  |  |
| I can recognise and define a range of key terms such as reliability, validity, generalisability, representative. |  |  |  |
| I can use the terms above to EVALUATE research. |  |  |  |
| I can explain what recidivism means and how different punishments affect it. |  |  |  |
| I can explain prison as a form of punishment and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses. |  |  |  |
| I can explain what community sentencing is as a form of punishment and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses. |  |  |  |
| I can explain what restorative justice is as a form of punishment and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses. |  |  |  |
| I can explain what anger management and token economy programmes are. |  |  |  |
| I can explain how 2 different treatments can be used to reduce criminal/antisocial behaviour. |  |  |  |
| To apply 2 different debates to the concept of explaining criminality: Nature Vs Nurture, and Ethical issues with researching criminals. |  |  |  |